

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.]

[CONFIDENTIAL]

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**  
**ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,**  
**Received up to 14th April, 1877.**

**POLITICAL.**

**GENERAL.**

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Mahrati at Akola), of the 7th April, says that the low limit of age for the candidates to the civil service examination, and the circumstance that the examination is held in England, are the two great obstacles in the way of the natives who are ambitious of entering the coveted civil service. A very largely attended meeting was lately held in the Town Hall at Calcutta by our Bengali brethren to memorialise Parliament for the removal of the above two restrictions. The members of the Indian civil service have to serve in India, and therefore nothing can be more patent and just than that the civil service examination should be held in India. The Government and its counsellors may be convinced of the justice of this fact, but self-interest prevents them from giving a practical effect to it. If natives of every presidency, following the praiseworthy example of the



Bengalis, agitate the question and go up to the Parliament for the redress of their grievances, it will be no easy matter for Her Imperial Majesty and the Parliament to reject the unanimous request of their Indian subjects. Even if we fail in attaining our object we will lose nothing, for we will at least be enabled to judge how far we should trust the word of the English nation.

The *Sholá-Tár*, of the 10th April, urges on the Government the justice of raising the limit of age for candidates to the civil service examination to twenty-three years, and of holding the examination in India instead of England.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Budhana*, of the 4th April, speaking from his long experience of the British rule, says that the times have not yet changed. Our state continues as bad as it was before. We have to appeal to those very people for the redress of our grievances who are the cause of our grievances. It is very rare that one nation voluntarily undergoes troubles and hardships for another. It is only just and pious men who like to see the people of an alien race on an equality with themselves in rank, &c. Heaven has endowed the better class of natives with courage and magnanimity. Look at their loyal and kind behaviour towards European officers in the mutiny, although they were themselves in a poor and helpless condition at the time. Before the mutiny the courts of law, on the evidence of false witnesses and ungrateful patwaris, had granted decrees against them to their creditors for sums ten times and sometimes even twenty times the amount of the principal. Some of them had small estates and maintained themselves with difficulty on their scanty income. But their tenants were adjudged to have a hereditary right to their holdings, and consequently paid rent at very low rates. The result of this arrangement was that the zamindars could hardly pay the revenue and were reduced to great straits. Their tenants had also the right of sub-letting their holdings to others. Thus the English law favoured the tenant and was opposed to the interests of the landlord. In spite of these



wrongs, the respectable classes of natives afforded shelter to European officers in the mutiny in their own houses, and exposed themselves to great danger at the hands of the mutineers and rebels, and to the taunts and abuses of their own countrymen. But when those times were over, and they presented themselves before the Europeans whose lives they had saved, they hardly met with recognition. Some of them were even flogged under the pretence that they had neglected to *salaam* to Englishmen, or that they had not treated Europeans, who had happened to be under their protection, with due respect, and so on. The few persons whose services were favourably recognized were presented with tracts of land which had belonged to rebels and had been seized by the Government. But soon after this these estates were heavily assessed to revenue and have ever since become a burden to them. Has the English Government made one single native a *haft-hazari*\* in return of his services during the mutiny?

The editor tries to console his correspondent by saying that the days of the East India Company are past. India is now under the rule of the Empress. During the past twenty years the natives have been subjected to a strict ordeal through the severity of the laws, and they have come out unscathed. Lord Lytton is now the Viceroy of India. He has all the qualifications of an able statesman. Arrangements are now made by collectors for the payment of debts of the zamindar without selling his estates in execution of decrees. The law of inheritance is also about to be amended, for the privileges granted to the tenant by the present law involve loss not only to the zamindar but also to the Government.

#### C A B U L .

The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, of the 7th April, states, on the authority of its Cabul correspondent, that the Amir is trembling in the balance as to his future foreign policy. The question whether he should contract friendship with the Russians, or

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\* A commander of seven thousand troops.



whether he should continue his friendly alliance with the English Government, is a source of grave anxiety to him. One day he went to the jail to consult his son Yakub Khan on the subject. The latter, after alluding to the breach of faith of the Russians with the ruler of Kokan, the king of Bokhara, and the chief of Yarkand, pointed out how the British Government has maintained its friendly relations with its feudatory native States, and endeavoured to exalt the dignity of the native chiefs. Had the native States been brought under the suzerainty of the Muscovite, they would have hardly existed for a single day. Sardar Muhammad Yakub Khan advised the Amír to stick to his alliance with the British Government and to take an early opportunity of dismissing the Russian envoy from his court. The Amír promised to come to a final decision on the subject on the return of Nur Muhammad Sah from Peshawar.

The *Ashruf-ul-Akhbár*, of the 11th April, does not think it a wise policy on the part of the Government to keep its loyal and devoted adherents also in the dark in reference to the progress of negotiations with Cabul. We do not say that everything should be made public. But at the same time the Government should admit into its secrets those adherents whose loyalty to the British throne has been put to the test. They will feel aggrieved at their exclusion, and thinking that the Government suspects their loyalty, will relax their friendship.

The Amír of Cabul stands under great obligations to the Government of India, and his refusal to consent to the establishment of a British Agency in his dominions is an act of flagrant ingratitude on his part. To say that he dreads his formidable neighbour the Russians, is no excuse at all, because the British Government assures him that it will protect his country from Russian encroachment.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Khair Khwa-i-Alam*, of the 10th April, says that the minister of Jaipur is contemplating the appointment of a



young boy as the heir-apparent to the throne. The boy is the younger brother of the jagirdar of Bapai, pargana Bonli. He is about nine years of age, and has received no education as yet. He, together with his father, is now sojourning in Jaipur. This has naturally caused great dissatisfaction among the members of the kindred families of the Maharaja, who have far better claims to the throne. If the Maharaja is really anxious to nominate an heir-apparent, it behoves him and the Government of India to select the most suitable successor that can be obtained.

#### TURKEY AND THE MUSSULMANS OF INDIA.

The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbār*, of the 11th April, publishes the letter of thanks sent by certain leaders of the Muhammadan religion at Mecca to the Mussulmans of India, through the Turkish Consul at Bombay, for the subscriptions sent to Turkey by the Indian Mussalmans for the relief of the wounded, the widows, and orphans of the Turkish soldiery. The substance of the letter is as follows:—

Thanks to heaven who has animated the followers of Muhammad with strong sympathy, and who has enabled them to verify the saying of their prophet that all Mussalmans form one entire whole like the limbs of the body. We, the undersigned, have heard with pleasure that the Mussalmans of India have established committees in large cities such as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Rámpur, &c, to collect subscriptions for the relief of the wounded soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who have perished in the holy cause of their religion. They have collected large sums of money and have promised to collect more in future, seeing that the late wars with the enemies of the Muhammadan faith have entailed enormous expenses upon the Turkish empire. The Sultan is the commander of the faithful, the protector of Islam, and the guardian and defender of the Sanctuaries. You, Mussalmans of India of every sect, have done a good act of which Heaven and the prophet are the witnesses. The Sultan and the whole Moslem world will be highly gratified at this display of your generosity. The English Government also will praise you, as there exists an intimate friendship between England and Turkey. May the Almighty ever inspire you with benevolence and take you into paradise.

The *Nur-ul-Anwar*, of the 14th April, in its correspondence columns, notices the establishment of a committee at Mirza-



par to collect subscriptions for the relief of the wounded soldiers of Turkey. The first meeting was held on the 2nd April, and about four thousand two hundred and forty rupees were subscribed on the spot.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán*, of the 7th April, says that, in spite of the evident signs of increasing prosperity and population, the number of civil suits instituted annually has largely fallen off. Now that a separate judicial department has been organised in the Panjáb, it cannot be said that the districts are undermanned. The decrease in the number of civil suits instituted within a year must in fact be due to several causes, but the most obvious one which presents itself to our mind is the extreme difficulty which a decree holder experiences when he attempts to execute the decree against the debtor. He is hampered at every step by the illegal proceedings of the amla who throw every possible obstacle in his way. The Deputy Commissioner and the Judicial Assistant Commissioner should exercise a strict control on the subordinate courts in this matter.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, of the 7th April, in reference to the resolution, recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, in commemoration of the services of Major-General Reynell Taylor, C. B., C. S. I., observes that his military services were very eminent. But his services in connection with civil administration cannot be highly spoken of. One would be easily able to form an estimate of his administrative ability, if the circumstances under which he was transferred from the Commissionership of Umballa to Amritsar were made public. The mission of Amritsar is also indebted to him for certain special favours. But, on political considerations, it is not right on the part of a public officer in this country to favour one religious sect more than another. Little value attaches to the complimentary address prepared by the nobility of Amritsar for presentation to Major-General



Taylor, as these addresses are now indiscriminately presented to all public officials on their retirement.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr*, of the 7th April, complains of the low scale of travelling allowance fixed by the Government for the native public servants. Those European officers who are bent on economy, do not take any private servants with them, when they have occasion to travel on public business. They get their food at a hotel, and have all their private work done by their peons. But the natives who draw small salaries and some of whom have to take with them their own servants are greatly put out in travelling. It is not fair on the part of a just Government to have two scales of travelling allowance, very widely differing from each other, for its European and native servants.

The *Akhyār-ul-Akhdār*, of the 9th April, says that if the English Government is really so benevolent and philanthropic as it alleges itself to be, it is impossible to reconcile the two facts that while the Government is trying to put down slavery throughout the world, it tolerates the infliction of extreme severities upon prisoners at the hands of the jail authorities. The prisoners of Indian jails are really worse off than slaves. They are allowed no rest from their hard labour by the jailors and the jail peons in contravention of the wishes of the Government. They are not permitted to keep epistolary correspondence with, or see, their friends and relatives, which the slaves can. They are subjected to a worse treatment at the hands of the jail authorities and low menial servants than slaves are at the hands of their cruel masters. Like slaves they have no right to their earnings. A prisoner has to work hard in a jail manufactory, but he gets no portion of his earnings, nor does the Government assign a portion for the maintenance of his starving family that entirely depended on him for daily food.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, of the 10th April, after publishing a short account of the official careers of Sir Henry Davies and



of Sir Lewis Polley, remarks that the former became a Lieutenant Governor after thirty-three years' service, and the latter became a Chief Commissioner after thirty-seven years' service, while Sayad Kaim Ali Khán became an Extra Assistant Commissioner after a service extending over forty-five years. What is the reason that the two European officers could rise to such eminent positions while the native officer could not rise above the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner? Was the native officer unfit for further promotion? We are unable to account for this vast difference, in point of promotion, between European and native officers, as we have had no opportunities of comparing the two classes of officers as regards ability. The main cause of this difference appears to lie in the fact that a native has, as a rule, to commence his official career as a muharrir and cannot rise above the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner. He has to look to his European superiors for every thing, who have also to promote the interests of their fellow Europeans officers. If he happens to incur the least displeasure of his European officer, he is at once condemned for dishonesty and incompetence and dismissed from the service. These evils will not be removed so long as the natives are not allowed to have a fair share in all grades of the public service.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 8th April, referring to the great loss of life at the last Ajodhya fair at Fyzabad, dwells upon the necessity of special legislation for the proper supervision and management of all large fairs and pilgrimages to holy places throughout India. The rules laid down should in no way interfere with the free performance of religious rites and ceremonies at the holy places. A list should be drawn up of all the periodical fairs and assemblages giving full particulars of the localities where each is held, the average number of men or pilgrims that assemble at each fair, and so on. On each occasion timely arrangements should be made by the district officer as regards paroes or encampment grounds for pilgrims, supply of pure and wholesome



food, the police supervision, and sanitary arrangements. The district officer within whose jurisdiction the fair is held should be constantly kept informed by the railway authorities and other district officers of the numbers of pilgrims. To meet the expenses which these arrangements will involve a small tax might be levied at each fair.

The *Umdat-ul-Akhbār*, of the 11th April, in reference to the circular issued by the Government of India, prohibiting European and native officers from accepting presents, &c., observes that this circular will greatly obstruct the growth of intimacy between Europeans and natives.

[The *Muzaffarnagar Institute-Gazette* (a newly started paper), of the 6th April, in reference to the trades licensing bill, remarks that this calamity will soon spread over the whole country like a pestilence. We are at a loss to understand for what offence of the people our kind and benevolent Government has sought to inflict this punishment upon them. If a deficit be urged in defence of the action of the Government, that deficit might be more than covered by a careful curtailment of some items of expenditure without resorting to fresh taxation. Some men are disposed to ascribe the imposition of the license tax to the heavy expenses of the late Delhi darbar. The darbar benefited a limited number of persons only, i. e., those who received medals and titles. But the people at large who are now called upon to defray the expenses of the darbar, had no share in the generosity of the Government. Occasions of this nature in the times of the Muhammadan rulers were attended by a remission of land revenue, grants of jagirs, and a large distribution of alms.

The *Umdat-ul-Akhbār*, of the 11th April, remonstrates against the imposition of the license tax, seeing that heavy octroi duties are already levied in the country. The extravagance of the natives on marriage occasions and their love of show have prevented the Government from gaining a full insight into the poverty of the people. The Government should appropriate the municipal funds rather than impose a fresh



tax. The municipal funds are at present devoted to the improvement of the healthiness of cities and the maintenance of the police. But starvation being a sufficient cause of death, sanitary arrangements are of no avail to the people. The police is superfluous, when the people have no property to take care of. But if the imposition of the license tax be inevitable, the tax should be levied with leniency.

The *Oudh Akhbār*, of the 11th April, thinks the enactment of the North-Western Provinces License Act to be an ill-advised measure. The Government should have endeavoured to increase its revenues by levying an octroi duty on those articles of consumption which are now exempt from it, and by enhancing the present rates of octroi duties on some articles which could admit of an enhancement. All native trade is already in an unsatisfactory state, and the license tax will make it worse. An income tax would have been preferable to the license tax, for in that case the burden of taxation would have fallen on the whole community. The collection of the license tax will cause the same amount of discontent and misery as the income tax, particularly owing to the over zeal of the native subordinate officers into whose hands, it is feared, the collectors will leave the work. The license tax may be levied this year, but for the future, such fiscal arrangements should be made that it may be possible to do away with it. On all important questions affecting the general public, the Government should call for the opinions of all native societies and associations before coming to any final decisions. In the North-Western Provinces there is ample room for enforcing economy in all departments of the public service. A committee should be appointed, made up equally of Europeans and natives, to consider the question.

#### EDUCATION.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz*, of the 6th April, says that one Ráhat Ali Khán, of Moradabad, a student of the Bareilly college



stood first at the last examination in Persain, and was accordingly entitled to hold this year the scholarship endowed by the Nawab of Rámpur. But the Principal of the Muir Central college has had the scholarship assigned by the Director of Public Instruction to a student of his own college, on the ground that Ráhat Ali Khan had been educated at the Bareilly college, and was transferred to the Muir college on the abolition of that college, and that the assignment of the scholarship to him would be a discouragement to the students of the Muir college. As this scholarship has been disposed of, the other scholarship of Rs. 8 a month, given by the Nawab of Rámpur, which is also tenable by the student who comes off first in Persain, should be granted to Ráhat Ali Khan.

The same paper complains that the teacher of a school at Moradabad induced his pupils to raffle for a watch which belonged to himself. The watch was worth ten or twelve rupees only, while he collected fifty-two rupees for it; and he himself dishonestly won the watch.

#### RAILWAY AND POST OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 7th April, writing from Muzaffarnagar, dwells on the inconvenience which the present system under which railway tickets are available only within a limited time, which mostly does not exceed half an hour, entails upon the passengers. The great rush that necessarily ensues at the booking office gives the pickpockets and thieves a favourable opportunity to ply their trade in perfect safety. Nothing could be more welcome to the railway passengers than that the Government should order that the booking offices should be kept open throughout the day and night, or at least that the time within which the tickets for a particular train are available should be increased.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 7th April, complains of the great inconvenience occasioned to the people of Agra, living in the



city, by the removal of the city post-office which stood in a central position in the bazar to a place outside the bazar in the vicinity of the railway station. A letter box at least should be placed where the former post-office was.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, of the 10th March, in the course of an article headed "Lahore" says that the clerks of the booking office of the State Railway are in the habit of cheating the female passengers. They often do not give right tickets but wrong tickets of less value.

The *Akhbar-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th April, after referring to the advantages which the people and the Government enjoy from the establishment of the Postal Department, says that even supposing the interests of the people and the Government to be identical, the Government is not justified in deriving any profit from this department. The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the department is more than recouped by the income derived from the sale of postage stamps to the people who have evidently a claim to the refund of the surplus. But although the entire cost of the administration of this department is realised from the people, private letters are often lost and do not reach the destination. The people would give up all claim for a refund of the surplus, if the Government were to keep registers in every post-office in which the names of the sender and addressee of each letter should be entered. The keeping up of these registers will not put the Government to any large expense, while the safe transmission of their letters will be secured to the people. Since the Government takes the postal charges for each letter, it is responsible for the safe transmission of each letter.

The same paper finds fault with the administration of the Rajputana State railway in some points. The trains move very slowly; the road is uneven, particularly at some distance from Agra where the trains run the risk of being upset; and the carriages are very narrow. Some of the railway buildings have not been whitewash edas yet. It is rumoured



that some of the zamindars, living in the native States, whose lands have been appropriated by the Government for railway purposes, have as yet received no compensation, which can be accounted for only on either of two suppositions. Either the Government itself has not paid the compensation, or it has been intercepted on the way by the native States. The Government should find out, through the political agents, what zamindars have not yet received the compensation, but care should be taken that this does not enrage the native chiefs and become the indirect cause of depriving the poor zamindars of that small portion of land that is still left to them.

#### FAMINE.

The *Malwa Akhbár*, of the 4th April, in reference to the famine policy of the Government, says that it is not only the natives who condemn the Government as hard-hearted and unjust, but Englishmen at home also have now commenced to bring it to its senses. The editor then refers to the suggestions made by Mr. Elliot at the meeting of the East Indian Association, which was held on the 28th February last, and was presided over by Sir George Campbell, which inculcated upon the Government the necessity of effecting savings in a variety of ways and rendering relief to the famine-stricken people of the Deccan. But the Government of India persists in following the policy which it has chalked out for itself. This wilful action of the Government has led the natives to believe that it is indifferent to the popular content or discontent and only cares to enrich itself and its countrymen. Her Majesty the Queen may actually love her Indian subjects, but the entire machinery of the Government, from the soldier to the Parliament, keep her in utter ignorance of our actual condition.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing in behalf of the famine-stricken people of Indapur, says that at first some small relief works were started which provided employment to about one-third of the population. The remaining



two-thirds of the people consisted of the higher classes, who, after great hesitation, presented themselves for employment at the relief works, but were not taken into service. On this they retired to their houses and began gradually to perish from hunger. Their distress was mitigated for a time by small contributions of money given by Maharaja Holkar and some bankers of Baroda. For the last two months the Government has still further reduced the rates of wages. The rate of wages to a man has been reduced from two annas to one anna and three pies, to a woman from one anna and six pies to one anna, and to a boy from one anna and three pies to nine pies. The laborers could not get a sufficient quantity of food, and consequently numbers of them were carried off by sickness. Since last week the relief works also have been closed, and the distress of the people has again increased. The editor calls upon the natives to make contributions for the sufferers of Indapur. ]

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Malwa Akhbār*, of the 4th April, in its columns of summary of news, states that a European, who was going from Parbatipur (Bengal) to a neighbouring village, had a quarrel with a police constable on the way. The European dealt a number of blows to the constable who died after two days. The *post-mortem* examination ascribed the death of the constable to the beating he had received, and not to any previously existing disease. The editor is afraid that it may be ultimately found out that the cause of death was a rupture of the spleen, as in the case of the late syce of Mr. Fuller.

The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbār*, of the 11th April, complains of the frequency of dakaities in Mainpuri. A gang of dakaitis lately plundered the house of a Marwari. The Marwari himself was killed, and several other men were wounded. Occurrences of this nature are a sufficient argument against the negligence of the district officers.



The *Urdu Akhbár* (published in Maharati at Akola), of the 7th April, quoting the *Pioneer* to the effect that four Europeans of Meerut shot four natives in Muzaffarnager, one of whom immediately died, one is in a dangerous state, and the others are disabled for work, remarks that it has pleased Heaven to make this practice of the Europeans a usual method of destroying the natives.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 7th April, in its local news columns notices the establishment of a committee by the Mussalmans of Agra for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the Turkish relief fund.

The *Khair-Khwah-i-Alam*, of the 10th April, in its correspondence columns, complains of the filthy and uncleanly state of Kolú-tola in Calcutta.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdū	Weekly	April 7th, 1877.	327 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
2	Akhhār-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	"	80 copies.
3	Akhhār-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 11th "	945 copies (including 336 copies taken by Government).
4	Akhyaar-ul-Akhhār	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	9th	120 copies.
5	Akmal-ul-Akhhār	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	8th	343 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Urdū-English	Ditto	" 6th "	130 copies.
7	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	7th	410 copies (including 250 copies taken by Government).
8	Anjuman-i-Panjáb	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 6th "	105 copies.
9	Ashraf-ul-Akhhār	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	" 11th "	58 "
10	Benares Akhhār	Benares	Hindī	Weekly	March 22nd and 29th, 1877.	352 "
11	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rámpur	Urdū	Ditto	April 9th, 1877.	"
12	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	" 8th "	"



13	Jaipur Akhbār (Rājputana)	...	Jaipur	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	125	"
14	Jalwa-i-Tūr	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	142	"
15	Kārnāmāh	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	300	"
16	Kaukab-i-Hind	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	260	"
17	Kavi Vachan Sudha	...	Benares	...	Hindī-English	...	Weekly	...	300	"
18	Khair Khwāh-i-Alam	...	Delhi	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	160	"
19	Khair Khwāh-i-Hind	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	200	"
20	Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb	...	Gujranwālā	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	500	"
21	Koh-i-Nūr	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	495 copies (including 30 copies taken by Government).	"
22	Lama-i-Nūr	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	57 copies.	"
23	Lauh-i-Mahfuz	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	85	"
24	Lawrence Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	500 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).	"
25	Lytton Gazette	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	200 copies.	"
26	Malwa Akhbār	...	Indore	...	Mahrāthī	...	Weekly	...	100 copies.	"
27	Mārwār Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Ditto	...	80 copies.	"
28	Meerut Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	100	"
29	Mufid-i-Am	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	125	"
30	Mufid-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	400	"
31	Mihir-i-Darakhshan	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	150	"
32	Muraqa-i-Tahzib	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	50	"
33	Mutla-i-Nūr	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	150	"
34	Muzaffarnagar Institute Gazette,	...	Muzaffarnagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	45	"
35	Najm-ul-Akhbār	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	407	"
36	Nizam-ul-Akhbār	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...		"
37	Nūr-i-Afshan	...	Ludhiana	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...		"



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
38	<i>Núr-ul-Afaq</i>	Cawnpore	Urdú	Bi-monthly,	April 6th, 1877.	200 copies.
39	<i>Núr-ul-Anwar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	April 7th and 14th 1877.	380 "
40	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhhár</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 11th "	100 "
41	<i>Nusrat-ul-Islám</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" "	70 "
42	<i>Oudh Akhhár</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly...	April 8th, 11th and 13th, 1877.	700 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment).
43	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	10th "	230 copies.
44	<i>Panjábi Akhhár</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	7th "	
45	<i>Patiala Akhhár</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	9th "	247 "
46	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	Meerut	Hindí-Urdú-Eng- lish.	Ditto	12th "	
47	<i>Qaisar-ul-Akhhár</i>	Allahabad	Urdú	Ditto	7th "	100 "
48	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	April 7th and 10th 1877.	460 "
49	<i>Riaz-ul-Akhhár</i>	Khairabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 10th "	
50	<i>Rohilkhand Akhhár</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	" 7th "	210 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment).
51	<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhhár</i>	Bhawulpur	Ditto	Ditto	9th "	692 "
52	<i>Safir-i-Budhana</i>	Muzaffarnagar	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	500 "
53	<i>Shola-i-Túr</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	10th "	310 "



54	Táj-ul-Akhhár ...	...	Rámpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	12th	"	70
55	Tohfah-i-Káshmir...	...	Srinagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	March 31st	"	250 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Maharaja of Káshmir).
56	Umdat-ul-Akhhár ...	...	Fatehgarh	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	April 11th	"	150 copies.
57	Urdú Akhhár ...	...	Akola	...	Mahrathi	...	Ditto	...	7th	"	130 "
58	Urdú Akhhár (Akola)	...	Ditto	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	"	"	190 "
59	Vakil-i-Hindustán	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	"	212 "
60	Vrit Dháré ...	...	Dhár	...	Mahrathi	...	Ditto	...	9th	"	"

PRIYA DÁS,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



( 300 )

Table 1. Summary of data for the 1960-1961 season.

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	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